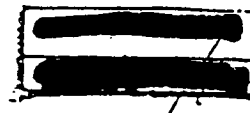


The Director
Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505



6 JUL 1979

The Honorable Birch Bayh
Chairman, Select Committee on
Intelligence
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

On 10 May 1979, I sent to you the final report of our effort to identify persons who might have suffered harmful long-term aftereffects from having been subjects, without their knowledge or consent, of drug research conducted many years ago at private institutions. I am pleased now to submit to you the final report of our investigation of the safehouse part of the MKULTRA drug research program conducted in New York City and San Francisco.

After long and exhaustive search, we have located and notified two people mentioned in the diaries of George H. White as having been unwitting subjects of LSD experimentation in the early 1950's. The first of these subjects does not believe that she was ever given a dose of LSD; she has no recollection of any unusual or abnormal reaction or behavior on the date cited in the White diary, or at any other time. The second subject, after being informed that an entry in White's diary implied she might have been given LSD surreptitiously recalled vividly what had been for her a terrifying experience. She expressed gratitude for having been informed and was relieved to have an explanation for the previously unexplained, most horrifying experience of her life. She bears no animosity or ill will toward any institution of the Government but does not feel kindly toward George White.

The second subject has been under the care of a physician in recent months for treatment of a malady of unknown origin. She plans to inform her physician of the LSD incident, which occurred in 1952, and seek his assessment of any possible connection between that incident and her current illness. We have been informed by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare that, "the drugs used in CIA studies are not known to cause late, delayed effects (e.g., cancer) in the absence of long term exposure," and "there is no proof of long term physical effects from LSD." Nevertheless, the subject will explore avenues of recourse available to her and the possibility of an action against the Government cannot now be ruled out.

George White apparently administered LSD on six, and possibly seven, occasions to friends or acquaintances whom he was entertaining as personal guests. We have located and notified two of them but have been unsuccessful in identifying or finding the others. We have an inquiry outstanding with the Social Security Administration. If the SSA finds it to be within their authority to help us, we may find an individual who apparently was not himself a subject, but who was present when another person was given LSD. He may or may not be able to help us identify the person suspected to have been the subject of an LSD test. We will pursue this case, as we have the others, until all avenues of inquiry have been exhausted.

Apart from the six or seven incidents where George White apparently administered LSD to his guests, we have learned of only one other incident where LSD was administered to an unwitting subject. In this case, a small dose of LSD was surreptitiously introduced into a cocktail consumed by a hostess/entertainer at a bar in San Francisco. A follow-up visit several days after the incident disclosed no apparent harmful aftereffects. We have learned that the subject died of cancer about 1963, five years after the incident. Persons who knew of this incident know of no others similar to it.

While we are unable to prove positively that there were no other cases, the information we have developed in the course of the investigation suggests strongly, if not conclusively, that if there were others they would have been few in number. In any event, I have concluded that we have explored every avenue of research and investigation available to us and made every reasonable effort to identify and find persons who were unwitting subjects of drug testing under the MKULTRA program. I regret that we have found only two of them, but I am relieved to have the reasonable assurance that there were significantly fewer than originally feared.

A memorandum for the record intended to serve as our final report is enclosed for your information.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Stansfield Turner

STANSFIELD TURNER

Enclosure

Distribution:

- Orig - Addressee w/encl.
- 1 - DCI w/encl.
- 1 - DDCI w/encl.
- 1 - ER w/encl.
- 1 - GC w/encl.
- 1 - LC w/encl.
- 1 - PA w/encl.
- 1 - DDA w/encl.

The Director
Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505



6 JUL 1979

The Honorable Joseph A. Califano
The Secretary of Health, Education,
and Welfare
Washington, D.C. 20201

Dear Joe:

Thank you for your letter of June 15, 1979, responding to my earlier request for assistance in determining whether drugs administered as a part of the research conducted under the MKULTRA program had the potential for causing harmful long-term aftereffects. Through the very gracious cooperation of your staff we received early in May the analysis prepared by the National Institutes of Health.

For purposes of convenience we treated the MKULTRA program in two parts, one part dealing with research conducted at private institutions and the second part dealing with the operation of safehouses in New York City and San Francisco. A few weeks ago I reported to Senator Bayh and Senator Kennedy that research conducted at private institutions was conducted in a responsible manner. Rather consistently, it appears that subjects of the research were volunteers and that the type and amount of drugs administered and the duration and circumstances of the administration were not likely to have caused long-term aftereffects. In most cases the research conducted at private institutions would have gone forward without support from CIA funds. Typically, research programs were initiated and sponsored by the institution itself before supporting funds became available from external contributions. In general, the research was conceived, planned, and carried out in accordance with institutional protocol and procedures, without direction or control by CIA. We found no instance where the research conducted represented a departure from professional and ethical standards of the time. Results were available generally to those interested, with concealment only of the fact of CIA interest and support.

While we are still awaiting response to final avenues of inquiry, our investigation of that part of the MKULTRA program dealing with the safehouses is now virtually completed. I am sending my final report to Senator Bayh and Senator Kennedy today informing them that we learned of seven, and possibly eight, cases where LSD had been administered to individuals without their knowledge or consent during the 1950's, but were unable to establish

with a comfortable degree of certainty that these were the only cases. One of the subjects died of cancer about five years after the incident. Two others have been found, interviewed, and informed. While this cannot be counted as complete success, I nonetheless feel a certain sense of relief from having the reasonable assurance that the program apparently was much less extensive than originally feared.

Your interest and willingness to help in this matter are very much appreciated. We are particularly grateful to Dr. Seymour Perry and Dr. Anthony Guarino at the National Institutes of Health who prepared the analysis of the drugs for us.

Yours,

/s/ Stansfield Turner

STANSFIELD TURNER

Distribution:

Orig - Califano

1 - DCI

1 - DDCI

1 - ER

1 - GC

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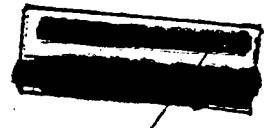
1 - PA

1 - DDA

The Director
Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505



6 JUL 1979

The Honorable Griffin B. Bell
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Griffin:

Last January, in response to my request for assistance in our effort to identify persons who may have been administered drugs without their knowledge or consent as a part of the MKULTRA program conducted in safehouses in New York City and San Francisco, you asked the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration to designate a representative to work with us. Mr. Bensinger designated [REDACTED], a staff inspector assigned to the Office of Internal Security at DEA, and made him available to us virtually full time since early February.

With the very able help of [REDACTED] and the gracious cooperation and assistance of many people in DEA, particularly those in the San Francisco office, we have completed our investigation. I am sending my final report to Senator Bayh and Senator Kennedy today informing them that we learned of seven, and possibly eight, cases where LSD had been administered to individuals unwittingly, but were unable to establish with a comfortable degree of certainty that these were the only cases. One of the subjects died of cancer about five years after the incident. Two others have been found and notified. While this cannot be counted as complete success, I nonetheless feel a certain sense of relief from having the reasonable assurance that the program apparently was much less extensive than originally feared.

Your interest and willingness to help in this matter are very much appreciated. I have written separately to Mr. Bensinger expressing to him my appreciation for all the help given by his Administration. Again, many thanks for your cooperation and assistance.

Yours,

/s/ Stansfield Turner

STANSFIELD TURNER

cc: The Honorable Peter Bensinger

The Director
Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D. C. 20505

06 July 1979

The Honorable Peter B. Bensinger
Administrator
Drug Enforcement Administration
Washington, D.C. 20537

Dear Peter:

Thank you for making the services of [REDACTED] available to us as needed since early February to assist in our search for unwitting subjects of MKULTRA drug research conducted during the 1950's and 1960's.

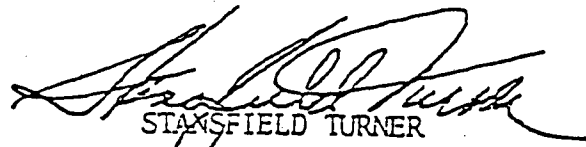
[REDACTED] services have been invaluable. We have found him to be a highly competent, dedicated, and professional investigator. I would appreciate your conveying to him my commendation and appreciation for a job well done.

We also appreciate the friendly cooperation and assistance given graciously by other members of your staff, particularly those in your San Francisco office. They have been most accommodating.

I am sending to Senator Bayh and Senator Kennedy today my final report of our search. A copy has been sent separately to members of your staff. I believe you will share my sense of relief that we have found the program was much less extensive than originally feared.

Again, your cooperation and assistance are deeply appreciated.

Yours,


STANSFIELD TURNER

- MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: MKULTRA Subprojects 3, 14, 16, 42, 132, 149 and MKSEARCH 4 -
George H. White/Morgan Hall - Bureau of Narcotics

1. This memorandum is intended to serve as the final report of the investigations to identify, locate, and notify persons who may have been subjects of drug experimentations without their knowledge or consent under the MKULTRA program. Paragraphs 1 through 11 describe and summarize the content of the surviving MKULTRA files pertaining to the safehouses in New York City and San Francisco, and the activities of Bureau of Narcotics Agent George H. White. Paragraphs 12 through 29 describe and summarize the method and results of our search for unwitting subjects.

2. A memorandum for the record dated 21 May 1953 says that MKULTRA subproject 3 "will involve the realistic testing of certain research and development items of interest ... During the course of research and development it is sometimes found that certain very necessary experiments or tests are not suited to ordinary laboratory conditions. At the same time it would be difficult, if not impossible, to conduct these as operational field tests. This project is designed to provide facilities to fill this intermediate requirement." The project was to be "conducted by Mr. Morgan Hall, a seaman". A copy of a memorandum for the Inspector General from the Chief, Inspection and Review dated 10 February 1954 says that the project has two purposes:

"(a) Observe the behavior of unwitting persons being questioned after having been given a drug; and

(b) test electronic and photographic equipment and one-way mirrors in making the observations."

No observations had been made by 10 February 1954 because the one-way mirror broke enroute to New York.

"To accomplish these objectives, TSS makes use of one George White, a bona fide Treasury narcotics agent. White has been with Treasury a long time and makes his headquarters in New York, though it appears he is authorized to operate elsewhere as well. White either worked for or assisted OSS in connection with the use of drugs for interrogation purposes."

"The project makes use of an apartment located at 81 Bedford Street, New York City." A copy of the lease contained in the file shows that there were two adjoining apartments on the first floor. "An adjoining room is used for CIA observation and a one-way mirror will be installed."

"Ostensibly, the apartment is rented to one 'Morgan Hall'; this is an alias used by George White for a number of years. When White uses this alias he assumes the cover of an 'artist' and a 'seaman' ..."

"White, of course, is interested in narcotics and reputed to have contacts in the underworld and among seamen who are in or on the fringes of the narcotics business. He is known to many of these people as 'Morgan Hall'. As 'Morgan Hall', for one reason or another, he is able to get these people to 'his' apartment at 81 Bedford Street where he tries to elicit information. From time to time 'Morgan Hall' gives drugs to these unaware individuals through drinks, cigarettes, and perhaps food. After the interview 'Hall' advises TSS as to what drug was administered and gives his judgment as to success attained. 'Hall' is aware of TSS interests in behavior under these conditions and is aware of TSS interest in specific drugs. However, TSS does not supply 'Hall' with drugs and does not suggest which, if any, drugs are to be given to specific individuals. Procurement and use are 'Hall's' decisions. On one occasion Chief, Chemical Division did take some LSD from Dr. ABRAMSON to 'Hall'; this 'Hall' wanted and could have gotten from ABRAMSON directly."

"'Morgan Hall' has administered four types of drugs under this arrangement:

- (a) Chloralhydrate (Mickey Finn)
- (b) 'K' Tablet
- (c) Marijuana Extract
- (d) LSD"

"The above described arrangements and collaboration were discussed by TSS with Mr. ANSLINGER, Chief, Narcotics Division, Treasury Department."

3. Subproject 14 was established to arrange for "reimbursement of the Bureau of Narcotics for Mr. George H. White's services during the period August 1, 1953 through October 30, 1953." A memorandum for the record dated 20 July 1953 describes a discussion with Messrs. Anslinger and White at Bureau of Narcotics Headquarters. 'Mr. Anslinger's problem was that he desired to have Mr. White detailed to our work for a major portion of his time during the above mentioned period. Because of several political factors attendant to the changeover of administration, he desires to have a plausible reason for Mr. White's absence from his assigned office in Boston. He agrees not to divulge the nature of the confidential work nor of the Agency concerned. Mr. White will maintain completely his status as a Bureau of Narcotics agent during this three month period. Mr. Anslinger seems to be anxious to have an entry in his books indicating a valid reimbursement of funds to cover this period of Mr. White's activities." The file contains a receipt dated September 10, 1953 for \$3500 signed by H.J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics to cover salary and expenses for White beginning July 1, 1953. Later documents reflect payment to the Bureau of Narcotics for White's services

through December 1955. The file does not disclose the nature of the services rendered by Mr. White.

4. Subproject 16 was established as a continuation of subproject 3 by memorandum for the record dated 2 October 1955. The file contains bank statements and cancelled checks for the Morgan Hall account with the National City Bank of New York. A copy of a letter dated May 26, 1953 to "Dear Sidney" and bearing the typewritten initials "ghw" suggests that the bank account of Morgan Hall in the National City Bank of New York should be a joint account with [REDACTED] "Morgan Hall" was the alias used by George White. [REDACTED]

This letter contains the statement "What with suspicious banks, landlords, utilities companies etc., you will understand that creating the Jenkyll(sic)-Hyde personality in the form of Morgan Hall is taking a little doing."

5. A hand-written note to "Sid" bearing the date "3/9" and signed with the initials "GHW" gives a San Francisco address, telephone number, and bank for Morgan Hall, and cites costs for a move and temporary storage of furniture. The note also says "I'm anxious to get some of Walt's gadgets etc. for field testing with Bo's work". Financial documents appear to be the final accountings submitted for the New York operation.

A memorandum for the record dated 6 March 1962 provides for continuation of subproject 42. It says "in the past year a number of covert and realistic field trials have been successfully carried out. The results of these experiments have provided factual data essential to establishing protocols for a number of contemplated operations. A continuation of covert and realistic field trials are necessitated by the production of new materials in TSD programs particularly in areas requiring detailed knowledge of the effectiveness and efficiency of delivery systems. Additional trials are also necessitated by the need for better controlled 'field-type' experiments."

A memorandum for the record dated 17 August 1956 says "subproject 42 was established to provide the Agency with a facility for conducting experiments involving the covert administration of physiologically active materials to unwitting subjects. The facility was set up by providing Mr. Morgan Hall with a safehouse in San Francisco and furnishing him with the necessary materials and funds to carry out the approved program. Mr. Hall in turn carried out part of the program with the assistance of certain individuals who covertly administer this material to other people in accordance with his instructions. For their assistance in this program these individuals are paid small sums in cash at irregular intervals. "This information was provided to explain the impracticability of obtaining receipts."

A memorandum for the record dated 24 January 1955 establishes subproject 42 as a continuation of subproject 16 and to provide for the move of Morgan Hall "facilities" from New York to San Francisco.

There is in the file a copy of a lease for a furnished dwelling at 261 Green Street, Mill Valley, California.

Subproject 42 was continued by memorandum for the record 9 July 1959. "During the past few months arrangements have been concluded and preliminary 'dry-runs' have been completed for the conduct of a larger number of more complex 'field' trials. These new trials are necessitated by the production of new materials in other TSD programs, advances in the State of the Art of Delivery, and the need for better controlled 'field-type' experiments."

6. Subproject 132 was established 11 January 1961 for the purpose of conducting realistic tests of certain research and development items and systems of interest to TSD. The project description is the same as that for subprojects 3, 14, 16, and 42, but the project was to be "conducted by Mr. Cal Salerno, a public relations consultant" in New York City. The memo says Salerno was fully witting of the purposes of the project and was cleared through Top Secret. The project was renewed in April 1962 and July 1963.

A memorandum for the record dated 3 March 1964 reports that Mr. Cal Salerno moved his offices from New York City to Chicago.

7. Subproject 149 was established 24 January 1964 for the purpose of providing a replacement for Mr. Salerno in New York City. The project was to have been "conducted by [REDACTED], an individual in the import and export business in New York. A marginal note dated 31 June 1964 says "testing in stand-down until policy issues resolved at DCI level - O.K. to pay rentals for time being". The most recent financial statement is dated April 6, 1965.

8. MKSEARCH 4 was a continuation of MKULTRA 149. Nothing of substance is contained in the file. Its termination as of 30 June 1965 is recorded by memorandum dated 28 February 1967.

9. In Hearings before the Subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research of the Committee on Human Resources of the United States Senate September 20, 1977 Mr. Charles Siragusa, retired Deputy, Commissioner of the Bureau of Narcotics, testified that Cal Salerno had been his "cover name." Senator Kennedy read to him an extract from the March 1964 memorandum quoted in paragraph 5 above. Mr. Siragusa responded: "There has been some poetic license taken with the truth. I left the Bureau of Narcotics in November 1963. I only just learned that the name of Cal Salerno was adopted by others that succeeded me. I had nothing to do with CIA during the period of time that I was in Chicago."

George Belk, Supervisor of the New York Office of the Bureau of Narcotics beginning in April 1963, testified that he had been briefed generally about the existence of an apartment by the then Commissioner before he assumed his duties in New York. Later he was briefed in detail

about the project "by a man by the name of John Tagley", an agent in the New York Office of the Bureau of Narcotics. Belk admitted knowing that CIA used the property but denied any knowledge of what CIA used it for. Belk said: "I was told we can use the apartment for operations, and that when CIA was going to use the place, that we would be notified in advance that they were, and that we would stay off the premises."

10. Questions asked during the hearings were directed at the uses to which safehouses were put by CIA. The question of what the Bureau of Narcotics did with them was never raised, yet Mr. Belk's testimony clearly implies that the Bureau of Narcotics had the primary and CIA the secondary use. That implication is supported if not substantiated by the documents in files of the several subprojects. It also is the position taken by Dr. Gottlieb in his Congressional testimony.

11. The files of subprojects having to do with the New York and San Francisco safehouses are among the most incomplete of all the MKULTRA files. In January 1979 letters were addressed to nine former CIA employees whose names appear most frequently and prominently on documents in the MKULTRA files pertaining to the safehouse subprojects. Only two of the addressees failed to respond. Those who did respond disclaimed direct knowledge of what actually occurred in the safehouses. Others, to whom letters were not written, were interviewed.

12. In February 1979 the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration designated a Staff Inspector assigned to the Office of Internal Security as DEA's project officer to assist us in the effort to identify persons who might have been administered drugs without their knowledge in safehouses in New York and San Francisco. This inspector and an officer of the CIA visited New York City, San Francisco, and a number of other locations between the coasts of the United States to interview former employees of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, current employees of the Drug Enforcement Administration, and present and former employees of the CIA, representatives of other agencies of the Federal, State, and local governments and persons in the private sector. A total of 44 interviews were conducted.

13. People interviewed included those employees of FBN, DEA, and CIA who were directly acquainted with George White and his work in New York and San Francisco. None of the people interviewed knew of any instance where the safehouses were used for the administration of drugs to unwitting persons. They were available for CIA use only as stand-by or contingency facilities; CIA could only get access to them by first notifying the FBN local office; FBN agents active at the time collectively recall only "one or two" occasions when they were "told to stay away". Most FBN people have no recollection of ever being "told to stay away." The safehouses were accessible to virtually every agent of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics stationed in New York or San Francisco during the time the safehouses were in operation. They were used by FBN agents for official entertainment, for temporary lodgings to accommodate official

travellers, and sometimes unofficial travellers, and for official operational purposes of the FBN. The properties were also made available to other Federal Agencies and agencies of the State and local governments for similar purposes. One person responsible for care and cleaning of a San Francisco safehouse recalled the bed was only used by officers travelling on temporary duty. With the exception of such occasions, bed linens were only changed periodically when it was judged they had been on the bed too long. FBN personnel are confident in their belief that the safehouses were not, and could not practically have been used routinely for unwitting drug experimentation by George White or anyone else under the circumstances of their availability. They are equally confident in their belief that the safehouses were not and could not practically have been routinely used as houses of prostitution, or for the administration of drugs by prostitutes to unwitting subjects. Officers in the local police forces active at the time the safehouses were in operation are confident in their belief that the safehouses could not have been used regularly for such purposes without such use coming to their attention, and those interviewed recalled that no such uses were ever brought to their attention.

14. CIA used the safehouses very rarely, few of those interviewed could recall that CIA used them more than once or twice, if at all. CIA employees did use a safehouse in New York on at least one occasion for experimentation with LSD on themselves. Participants were directly involved with the MKULTRA program and, with one possible exception, knew what they were doing. They considered themselves to be in the forefront of scientific research. The one exception did not specifically volunteer to participate in the experiment, but was aware that such experiments were being conducted. He became aware that he had been given LSD during the experiment and has suffered no aftereffects. One of the other CIA uses of a safehouse in San Francisco was the abortive experiment with an aerosol dispenser about which testimony was taken by the Senate in 1977.

15. The MKULTRA files state that George White reported to TSS about the results of tests. Two of White's former secretaries are quite confident in their recollections that they did not help him prepare such reports. Former CIA employees most likely to have known of the existence and content of such reports from White were not clear in their recollections about what form or with what frequency such reports might have been submitted. They believe that reports were hand written, and did not contain identities of subjects or locations where tests were conducted. Recollections are that there were very few tests involving unwitting subjects.

16. The MKULTRA file on subproject 42 says that White "carried out part of the program with the assistance of individuals who covertly administer this material to other people in accordance with his instructions. For their assistance in this program these individuals are paid small sums in cash at irregular intervals." Public disclosures have created the impression that "individuals who covertly administer this material" were prostitutes operating out of the safehouses. Officers active in

the FBN at the time express serious doubt that such activity did, or could have occurred. FBN regulations prohibited operational use of women without special permission. FBN officers believe White could not have enlisted such assistance secretly or without being challenged. They also doubt that White personally tested drugs while he was in San Francisco. They acknowledge, however, almost to a man, that a special relationship existed between George White and Ira Feldman. They speculate that Feldman might have been the individual who "covertly administered material to other people." Feldman denies that he tested drugs but implies that he knows more than he has told. He hinted that if "they" really wanted to find out everything, "they" would grant him total immunity and the Attorney General, the DCI, or Senator Kennedy would interview him.

17. MKULTRA files contain many cancelled checks written payable to cash by Morgan Hall that have attracted some public attention. Most of the surviving countersigners have been interviewed but no relationship between the checks and drug testing has been established. For the most part these checks were used to defray the costs of maintaining the amenities at the safehouses, sponsoring meetings and hosting parties held there. One check made out to Ira Feldman was countersigned by a person who was known to have used several aliases, and was arrested on a charge of loitering in San Francisco a few months after the check was written. No information about this person more recent than 1962 has been found.

18. We have learned of only one incident where CIA employees participated directly in the administration of a drug to an unwitting subject. Two former CIA employees separately recalled the same incident in a bar in San Francisco where a hostess/singer in the employ of the bar had been surreptitiously given a small dose (neither of the participants recalled the exact quantity) of LSD in a cocktail. One of the participants recalled the name of the bar, the position of the subject, that she had blonde hair and a "fairly good voice," and that the incident occurred about 1958. Neither of the persons interviewed knew, or could recall, the subject's name. They reported that she was able to continue the performance of her duties for the remainder of her shift but was treated at a hospital after she went off duty. A follow-up conversation with her several days after the incident reportedly revealed that she apparently had suffered no harmful aftereffects, but had given up drinking.

19. The bar where the incident took place no longer exists but a visit to the premises where it had been located resulted in the identification of a former employee of the bar who is currently employed elsewhere in San Francisco. This individual was interviewed and recalled the first name only of the subject of the experiment, but reported that the subject had died of cancer about 1963. This source did remember the name of another individual who had been employed at the bar when the incident took place. This second individual also was interviewed,

recalled the full name of the subject, and reported learning from the first source that the subject had died of cancer in 1963, five years after the incident. Neither of these sources had any recollection of the incident. To the contrary, their recollections were that the subject had never become ill or incapacitated in any way while performing her duties.

19. The two CIA employees who recall this incident believe it was the only unwitting test participated in directly by CIA employees anywhere in the United States.

20. The only other incidents of the administration of drugs to unwitting persons we have been able to discover are those noted in the diaries kept by George H. White, the Federal Bureau of Narcotics Agent whose cooperation and assistance had been arranged for by the CIA with the approval of the Director of the FBN at the time. George White was in liaison with the MKULTRA officers in CIA and was the custodian of all but one of the safehouses. The entries in his diaries are very cryptic and, in many cases, virtually illegible. There are six entries indicating the administration of LSD, and a seventh entry hinting at such an administration, to unsuspecting persons who apparently were friends or acquaintances of White and his wife. All of these entries refer to incidents in New York City in 1953 and earlier. There are no entries indicating or suggesting administration of drugs during the time he was in San Francisco, and the diaries are complete through mid 1962. There are no entries during the latter half of 1962 and we found no diary for 1963. This period corresponds to a period when White was seriously ill. The diaries resume in 1964 and continue through his retirement.

21. Two telephone calls to [REDACTED] seeking an interview were politely rebuffed. The custodians of George White's diaries informed our investigators that [REDACTED] regretted having made them available to the public and had sought to retrieve them. A follow-up letter to [REDACTED] requesting assistance in identifying persons named in White's diary in connection with LSD administrations has received no response.

22. A telephone call to the personnel department of [REDACTED] presumed former place of employment requesting assistance in identifying persons named in the diary who may have been her employment colleagues was received with cautious courtesy. The establishment does not retain records on former employees more than five years after their employment has been terminated. On the assumption that some of them might still be employed, or might have terminated their employment within the past five years, a letter was addressed to the personnel department requesting any assistance they might feel free to give. A reply was received on 23 May 1979 giving the name, date of birth, dates of employment and social security number of one person whose name is the same as one of the names appearing in the diary. This person does not appear to have been a subject of LSD testing but was present at a dinner where a diary entry

implies that LSD was given to someone else whom we have been unable to locate. We have addressed a letter to the Social Security Administration seeking assistance in reaching the individual named so that we may ask him to help us locate the suspected subject of the LSD administration. If the SSA finds it within its authority to help us, we will continue to pursue the search until all avenues of investigation have been exhausted or the subject of the test has been found and notified.

23. Telephone directories were searched for names the same as those identified in the diaries and telephone calls were placed to individuals with the same full name and to many of those with the same surname and initials. In general, the calls were received with courteous curiosity, but without success in finding the individual sought.

24. A 1953 entry in the diary referring to the summer residence of the parents of one of the suspected subjects led us to the subject's father and ultimately to her. She does not believe that she was ever given a dose of LSD; she has no recollection of any unusual or abnormal reaction or behavior on the date cited in the White diary, or at any other time. She was helpful, however, in identifying a second subject mentioned in the diary. Both of these subjects are women who have married since they appeared in the diary.

25. The second subject, after being informed that an entry in White's diary implied she might have been given LSD surreptitiously, recalled vividly what she characterized as the worst experience of her life. She believes the dose must have been administered in martinis served by George White to her, another guest, and [REDACTED]. She recalled that she and the other two women were consumed by uncontrollable laughter. Such behavior was totally uncharacteristic of the subject who remembers no comparable experience before or since. In retrospect, the subject now suspects that the other two women must also have been given the same dose. Her concern for the third party is heightened by the recollection that the third party had a baby with her at the White's house. Unfortunately, the subject could not recall the name of the woman with the baby, and the entry in White's diary is not sufficiently legible to stimulate her memory.

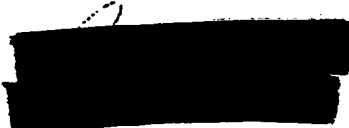
26. The subject left the White's house and returned to her own apartment by taxi. She was unable to sleep because colored lights were flashing through her mind and before her eyes. She telephoned George White who, she reports, was totally unsympathetic, told her to go to sleep, and hung up the telephone. The light patterns continued throughout the night and two or three additional telephone calls to White received the same response as the first one. The subject invited a friend to stay with her during the following day and apparently the severe discomfiture subsided about 24 hours after the LSD was administered.

27. This subject has been under the care of a physician in recent months for treatment of a malady of unknown origin. She plans to inform her physician of the LSD incident, which occurred in 1952, and seek his

assessment of any possible connection between that incident and her current illness. We have been informed by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare that "the drugs used in CIA studies are not known to cause late, delayed effects (e.g. cancer) in the absence of long term exposure," and "there is no proof of long term physical effects from LSD." Nevertheless, the subject's husband is a retired attorney and he will explore avenues of recourse available to the subject and the possibility of an action against the Government cannot be ruled out.

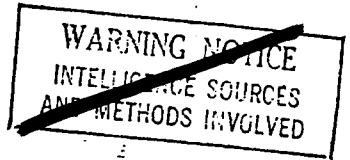
28. In summary, we have determined that the subject of the only known administration of drugs to an unwitting subject in a San Francisco bar died of cancer in about 1963. In all probability, the safehouses were not, and could not have been, routinely used for the administration of drugs to unwitting persons. George White apparently administered LSD on six, possibly seven, occasions to friends or acquaintances who he was entertaining as personal guests. We have found and interviewed two of these people. One of them does not believe she was used as a subject. The other recalls the incident vividly and may consider bringing an action against the government.

29. We have made every reasonable effort, and exhausted every investigative means within our authority to identify unwitting subjects of drug testing under the MKULTRA program. We await responses to a few outstanding inquiries seeking the identity of others and will pursue these avenues until they have been exhausted or other subjects have been notified. We will take whatever action is indicated if any, when these final efforts have been completed. Otherwise, we conclude that there is no further action we can appropriately take, and propose that this effort be terminated.



October 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD



SUBJECT: Search for Persons Who Were Unwitting Subjects
of CIA Drug Research Program - The Investigator's
Report

1. As a result of hearings before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the Subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research on 3 August 1977, CIA was tasked to attempt to identify and inform MKULTRA test subjects who may have been given drugs without their permission between 1952 and 1963. The search to identify and if possible locate who were given drugs without their permission, with exception of one interview regarding BLUEBIRD/ARTICHOKE activities, was limited to the MKULTRA/Bureau of Narcotics liaison projects 3, 14, 16, 42, 132, 149, MKSEARCH-4 and the independent activities of TSD scientists which involved giving drugs to Americans. As a result of Phase I of the MKULTRA investigation these activities were the only activities believed to have involved unwitting human testing. Mr. George White, alias Morgan Hall, is believed to have been the key figure in the unwitting testing efforts. These projects were investigated from about 1 March 1979 through 29 September 1979.

2. In debriefing all persons the purpose of the investigation was emphasized; the investigation was not intended to find or identify persons who may have drugged others, not to assign blame, but only to identify persons who may have been drugged without their permission and who therefore may have suffered, or may still be suffering, as a consequence thereof. In order to attempt to get maximum cooperation each person was assured that we would make every effort to avoid causing them further grief or embarrassment by keeping their names out of the report. It is believed that in most instances the persons concerned have no objection to being identified but, nonetheless, agreement to include their names was not obtained and therefore every effort has been made to exclude source names from this report.

3. All TSD employees whose names appeared in MKULTRA documentation, with the exception of Dr. Gottlieb and Dr. Treichler, were sent letters asking if they knew details of this testing and/or could help to identify subjects of the testing. Ten such letters were mailed and four replies were received. Personal contacts and oral debriefings of the persons sent letters increased the number of contacts/debriefings of that group to eight. The only two not contacted are unlikely to have had details of the

projects which could have led to the identification of test subjects. Both Dr. Gottlieb and Dr. Treichler were contacted later as the project neared completion and after we had formulated specific questions for them.

4. George White's Diary:

The diary represented a major find; without it there was virtually no hope of finding unwitting test subjects. The Drug Enforcement Administration furnished an investigator to assist in the investigation of the activities of former FBN personnel. Between 21 and 26 March 1979, the DEA investigator and the undersigned reviewed and photographed pertinent portions of the George White papers which had been donated to the "Foothill Electronics Museum of the Perham Foundation" in Los Altos Hills, California. The papers consisted of diaries covering White's entire adult life, several scrapbooks consisting primarily of newspaper clippings reporting his exploit and about three cubic feet of papers and clippings which the Perham Foundation archivist had roughly catalogued by subject. A few of these papers are OSS documents still stamped "SECRET". An extract of the diary, consisting of every identifiable contact with CIA personnel, every event which referred to or might have referred to a drug test, and every reference to a safehouse,² is attached. The diary contains entries which on casual examination might appear to have been drug tests gone awry, for example the psychotic episodes of [REDACTED],³ which on thorough examination were found to be unrelated to the drug project. Such references were removed from the extract. Where practical, contacts with CIA, the purpose of which was not apparent, were investigated. Only those involving TSD personnel were found to be relevant to this report.

The diary reveals that George White's introduction to CIA was most likely through his old OSS contacts. George White met with a small group including Allen Dulles on 20 March 1950. Later there are several references to him meeting with Stan Lovell and a few meetings with General Donovan. Stan Lovell was Donovan's Research Chief and a guiding hand and consultant throughout the formative years of CIA's TSS (TSD). While in OSS, White performed truth drug (T.D.) research and reported directly to Lovell. In the early days of TSS, Gottlieb frequently consulted with Lovell. On 20 October 1952 White met with Gottlieb to "prepare cigs." The cigs almost certainly refer to the marijuana extract laced cigarettes White had earlier

¹The undersigned reviewed these documents and believes the information they contain is no longer sensitive. The microfilm of the documents was reviewed by DDO/IMS who concurs that the "SECRET" OSS documents in the White collection are no longer sensitive.

²All CIA supplied dwellings are referred to as safehouses where they were houses, apartments, or motel rooms.

³[REDACTED] a diagnosed schizophrenic

experimented with and which are the subject of OSS memoranda among White's papers. On 30 October 1952 White made a trip to Washington to report on the same subject to a larger CIA group which included Gottlieb, Jim Angleton, Dr. Gibbons, Lashbrook and Col. Trapper Drum. He outlined his T.D. experiment on 12 men which had been conducted while he was on active duty with OSS. Apparently unwitting LSD testing was proposed at that meeting. The diary suggests that Harry J. Anslinger, deceased, former Commissioner, Federal Bureau of Narcotics, was witting of White's collaboration with CIA from the beginning. On 21 November 1952 it contains an entry, "call Anslinger re CIA, etc."

Both the diary, and the investigation of its revelations suggest [REDACTED] was a witting accomplice for many of the LSD tests and therefore potentially useful in the identification of the test subjects. [REDACTED] elected not to cooperate with this investigation and politely rebuffed efforts to solicit her cooperation.

The diary contains the first reference to LSD testing on 9 September 1952, well before White's relationship with CIA was formalized. (For privacy reasons, living test subjects will be identified in this report in the same way and only to the extent they are identified in White's diary.)

CASE 1: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

No other mention of [REDACTED], or of a name which [REDACTED] would be a contraction was found in the diaries.

[REDACTED] refers to [REDACTED]. Attempts to find him for interview have been successful. He was a close friend and collaborator of George White. Despite a reputation as a suave international confidence man, he was apparently quite useful [REDACTED]. He is believed to have been [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] His last known address was [REDACTED]. Reportedly he ran a fashionable restaurant near there. His presence came to the attention of authorities when he was photographed with [REDACTED]. Despite this information and the cooperation of the FBI, INS, and DEA, [REDACTED] was not located.

██████ has not been located and there seems no hope of locating him.

CASE 2:

The search for [REDACTED] was unexpectedly long and tedious and contact was not made until 29 August 1979.

Status:

- 2a. [redacted] I established contact with [redacted] via telephone. The contact was made after much investigation led to his brother. His brother passed a message to [redacted] who then phoned the number given him. [redacted] guards his privacy carefully and refused to give any means of contacting him. He would not say where he was calling from. He also refused to give me information which would help locate [redacted]. [redacted] I told him that his help would protect rather than intrude on the privacy of these other people as I could then contact them directly and could omit the investigation, including interviews, otherwise ~~take~~^{ask} to locate them. He responded that he would then have to do my work for me and contact them himself. I told him that I would appreciate those efforts but that I could not delegate my responsibility of informing them to him. He agreed to attempt to contact [redacted] and to give them my phone number and ask them to phone me.
- [redacted] had seen "60 Minutes" and therefore suspected the reason for my call. He said that after the LSD evening with George White, described as a close friend, George had told him what he had done. [redacted] said that no harm had been done and he inferred that all participants knew what had happened.
- 2b. [redacted] was the last of the test subjects located. She was reluctant to discuss the matter on the phone. [redacted] was mailed a letter in which pertinent diary excerpts are quoted.
- 2c. [redacted] one of the older members of the group, died apparently of natural causes in 1971. His wife at the time

⁴/_ _/ indicate best guess of writing of questionable legibility. This convention is used throughout this report without further notation when quoting from White's diary.

of death was told that he and his former wife had been unwitting LSD test subjects in 1951. His wife works for a newspaper.

- 2d. [REDACTED] was the wife of [REDACTED] at the time of the LSD test. [REDACTED] was located and interviewed briefly. The investigator was referred to her psychiatrist, her "buffer with the outside world," for a more detailed discussion. [REDACTED] had told him she had been given some new drug in rice wine in 1952 and that since she had drunk very little of the wine, it had little affect on her. She reported [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] drank more of the wine than the others present and both had more of a reaction than she and [REDACTED]. She responded to a question through her psychiatrist, that White had told the they had been given a drug as an experiment when he was questioned about the experience on the following day. She had recently seen some of the programs on MKULTRA, and concluded she had been given LSD. [REDACTED] psychiatric problems were first treated about 1959. Her psychiatrist said he could not rule out LSD as a contributing factor, but he saw no evidence it had been. He feels [REDACTED] interests would be best served by dropping this matter promptly.

CASE 3A [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

A great deal of searching ultimately led to [REDACTED] who has married since being mentioned in the diary, was located, interviewed, informed of the MKULTRA program, and given copies of the appropriate pages of White's diary.

The interview of [REDACTED] revealed that three women, including [REDACTED], were drinking at the White's on the evening concerned and all three got on a "laughing jag." [REDACTED] could not identify the third woman but indicated she was there with a small baby. [REDACTED] indicated the laughter was uncontrolled. She cannot recall a similar experience before or since. Because of the similar abnormal behavior of all three women, [REDACTED] assured all three received the drug she received.

[REDACTED] does not recall which men were present. She recalled that men were there, White and at least one other, but she recalled they seemed to come and go, occupying themselves as another group. This test was conducted in White's personal residence.

[REDACTED] went home by taxi. When she went to bed, she hallucinated flashing lights and experienced other frightening sensations. She could not sleep. Each time she was about to doze off, she said something clicked in the back of her head, it seemed almost audible, and she was again wide awake. She

phoned George, 2 or 3 times that night asking what he had done to her and requested help. Each time he hung up on her. By morning she had gotten no sleep. She said she considered suicide. She had a neighbor spend the following day with her and by that evening the worst effects had worn off.

She expressed concern for the other woman and especially as regards the welfare of the baby who was there with her.

[REDACTED] and her husband have announced their intent to sue for invasion of privacy.

An interesting ambiguity in White's notes regarding this test may provide a clue as to the nature and purpose of the "tests" conducted. It is clear that [REDACTED] received LSD. Her testimony makes it seem probable that [REDACTED] also received LSD. What then did [REDACTED] stop? [REDACTED] stops [REDACTED] LSD experiment." It would appear that [REDACTED] interrupted and stopped the experiment. Presumably White used LSD as a means to an end. LSD was desired as an aid to manipulating people. Did the experiment which was interrupted involve the manipulation of [REDACTED] Was one or the other, or were both, being manipulated and pushed by White to perform some act they would not have performed without the LSD? The resolution of such questions goes beyond the scope of this investigation to identify and inform victims. However, in view of [REDACTED] psychiatric problems and [REDACTED] announced intent to file a claim, this question may ultimately have to be investigated.

CASE 3B: [REDACTED]

White's handwriting complicated the search for the [REDACTED] as the first letter of the name appeared to be [REDACTED]. The entire diary from [REDACTED] was again reviewed both for evidence of women with babies and for other handwriting samples which might help decipher this name. The correct spelling of the name became obvious and male and female given names associated with it were found.

The male of this couple was located and interviewed. He said their marriage had broken up in 1959 (about six years after the date indicated for the test). Shortly after the separation, his wife became severely paranoid, requiring hospitalization. Subsequent treatment included electroshock regression therapy. The treatment reportedly cured her paranoia but destroyed her personality. The marriage ended in divorce. [REDACTED] reportedly died in February 1978 of cancer at the age of 44.

CASE 4: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SD test." The [REDACTED] were identified, located, and informed. Neither [REDACTED] recalls any unusual reaction while at the White's or after visiting the Whites. [REDACTED] said that since WWII he has been very cautious about driving after drinking. He limits his consumption and evaluates his condition carefully prior to leaving a party. He does not recall ever being concerned about his condition on leaving the Whites and he is inclined to doubt that he was given LSD.

This "test" was conducted in the White's personal residence.

[REDACTED] recalled an observation of White's drinking and entertaining practices which seems interesting and relevant. "George drank martinis like you wouldn't believe. He would mix up two pitchers, one for himself and one for his martini drinking guests to share." [REDACTED] liked martinis but in small doses.

The possibility of the use of 2 pitchers as a means to administer LSD spiked drinks is obvious. If this means of administering LSD was his M.O., it could help explain the widely varied reactions; a light drinker might get so little that the effects were not obvious whereas a heavier drinker might get several times the LSD dose of a light drinker.

----- - PERTINENT DIARY NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS
IN TIME SEQUENCE:

- 30 April 1953. Washington, D.C. "Met Gottlieb at CIA Quarters I re LSD-Chloral, etc. He says my status as consultant has been approved."
- 1 June 1953. The lease on 81 Bedford Street, the first safehouse provided to George White, operating under the alias Morgan Hall, began.

CASE 5: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] " [REDACTED] when contacted, did not recall that she had been to 81 Bedford Street but did recall many visits to the White's apartment. The only odd behavior she noted there she attributed to George White's free-flowing martinis. She reported he drank heavily at these gatherings and often became obnoxious. She reports she was very straight in those days and drank only

an occasional scotch. She does not recall experiencing any peculiar sensations or even becoming high at the White's. She could not recall any event which would make her suspect that she had been given a drug.

If LSD was given to [REDACTED] as indicated in the diary, it was in the White's personal residence and it had no noticeable effect.

CASE 6: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Other entries in the diary indicate that [REDACTED] was an actress from [REDACTED]. Her residence in 1953 was [REDACTED]. Her phone was [REDACTED]. She probably moved to [REDACTED] where she was a resident until 1964. The management of that apartment house, [REDACTED], has records which go back to about 1964, but they have no records of a [REDACTED].

Efforts to locate [REDACTED] have included: Dinner guests [REDACTED] were both located and interviewed. One remembers "weird" female guest and the other remembers a female guest becoming ill and leaving with Mrs. White. Mrs. White returned shortly thereafter and abruptly terminated the party. Neither could help to identify [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] has admission records for 1953 but no admission record for [REDACTED] near the date indicated. They do not have records of emergency room treatment dating 1953. It seems likely she was given emergency treatment, perhaps a sedative, and released.

She was a houseguest of the [REDACTED] in 1953. [REDACTED] is dead. His wife at that time is critically ill and heavily sedated and therefore not interviewed. The second [REDACTED] does not know a [REDACTED] but does recall that her late husband backed plays in the '50s and entertained actors and actresses

Actors' Guilds and Unions were contacted including: Actors' Studio, Actors' Equity, Assn of Actors and Artistes of America, AFTRA, AGVA, and SAG. Several persons named [REDACTED] were located but not the test subject. One of the actresses periodically gets mail, Christmas cards, etc.

obviously intended for an older namesake. If she gets anyVED of these in the future she offered to notify us.

~~WARNING NOTICE~~
~~INTELLIGENCE SOURCES~~
~~AND METHODS INVOLVED~~

All recognized leads to [REDACTED] have been explored; it now seems unlikely that we will locate her.

Possible but Uncertain Tests

CASE 7: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was identified and was mailed a letter explaining the background and enclosing a copy of White's diary entry of [REDACTED]. It was established that [REDACTED] has been treated for hypertension for many years. This is not clearly an LSD test and may have been White's method of noting that a hypertension drug might be of interest to his CIA colleagues.

CASE 8: [REDACTED]

As with [REDACTED], this is not clearly a test; however, that [REDACTED] call re [REDACTED] was mentioned in the diary at all, and that [REDACTED] was in quotes, suggests that George White attributed special significance to it. If so, [REDACTED] were subjected to a second test and [REDACTED] may have been included. [REDACTED] has been contacted and remembers the visit to the safehouse but does not recall any personal reaction which would suggest he had been drugged. When asked why they visited 81 Bedford Street, he replied, "I'd rather not say." If this entry reflects a test, it is the only test identified as taking place in a safehouse.

_____ Miscellaneous significant events in time sequence which may have influenced White's activities and or his record keeping practices.

28 November 1953. Frank Olson committed suicide by jumping from a 10th floor window in NY City. (White was on leave in California.)

24 February 1955. White departs NYC for a permanent assignment in San Francisco.

CASE 9:

WARNING NOTICE
INTELLIGENCE SOURCES
AND METHODS INVOLVED

On [REDACTED], the diary reveals White phoned [REDACTED] re [REDACTED]" and on [REDACTED], [REDACTED] phoned re patient and Barbiturate sedation. [REDACTED] admits to no recollection of this event. This may or may not have been a drug test. No leads are available for further investigation.

There are no other references in White's diaries through the final volume in 1975 which even hint at the use of LSD or any other drug, at his home or in a safehouse.

5. Possible Unwitting subjects revealed by sources other than the diary:

During May and June 1979, all of the letters received by CIA from whatever source--Congressional liaison, Privacy Act requests, Freedom of Information Act requests, and letters directly to components of CIA such as the Inspector General and the Office of General Counsel--suggesting the writers had been the subjects of CIA's drug testing program were again reviewed. None of the persons, with letters in our files suggesting they were test subjects, described circumstances which would seem to match the activities, locations, and time factors known to match MKULTRA activities. CIA has received many letters from persons who indicate they may have been unwitting subjects, not one of which appears to describe an instance of CIA supported testing.

6. Financial Records/Morgan Hall's Cancelled Checks:

White's CIA funded bank account and the cancelled checks were restudied as possible evidence of drug testing. White established an identity of "Morgan Hall" under which he performed covert activities. He maintained a bank account under that name to compartment and handle the funds provided him by CIA. The funds were furnished to provide the rent for the safehouses and to cover other expenses associated with the safehouses.⁶ The checks, bank statements, etc., for those accounts escaped destruction and are included with the MKULTRA documents. Every check was examined in an effort to trace it from person to person in order to identify persons involved in the safehouse activities. Only one name of a possible prostitute was found. [REDACTED] A notation on another check suggests she received a second \$100 in cash.

The Morgan Hall checks were typically paid to the order of specific persons/companies for rent, utilities, cleaning, etc., or to cash. The "cash" (over \$25) checks and all checks to

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
⁶One of the safehouses, [REDACTED] did not involve George White. Its finances were handled in a similar manner un-

Feldman for the years 1956-1964 were carefully examined. The total for those years varied from a low in 1956 of \$1300 to a high in 1964, the year of closeout, of \$4850. Included in the totals are several checks to Feldman, only one of which was for as much as \$100. With that one exception those checks were countersigned only by FBN personnel. Most of these FBN personnel were interviewed, both during an internal DEA investigation in 1977 and again during this investigation. It is believed significant that virtually none of these persons specifically remembers these checks. Most of the countersigners had been performing administrative activities around the times in question. Those FBN officers believe the checks were cashed either as a direct favor for Mr. White or because the checks had been found in the office petty cash box and were routinely negotiated for currency. In any event, the checks did not arouse enough curiosity to merit remembering.

The notation "Stormy"⁷ on some of the checks attracted considerable attention and curiosity during the Congressional hearings. White used "Stormy" apparently to indicate LSD testing but also more generally to indicate CIA sponsored activities, as in "Operation Stormy." In any event, "Stormy" was routinely written on virtually all cash checks in 1956 and 1957 and not used at all thereafter. It is judged the notation "Stormy" on checks is of no significance.

The only \$100 check found (dated 5-14-61) which had been countersigned by a female, [REDACTED], not a staff employee of FBN, had been made out to Feldman, not "Cash" and contained a notation "re [REDACTED]" Another check of the same time period 3-30-61, not countersigned, contains the notation "re [REDACTED]" [REDACTED] is an alias of the female who countersigned the check dated 5-14-61. In view of these precedents suggesting notations on checks, other than Stormy, may have significance, a full listing of the checks with such notations was made:

[REDACTED] \$100 countersigned by [REDACTED]
 "undercover operational funds - food, drinks,
 entertainment"

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

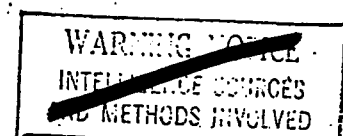
⁷The cryptonym MKULTRA was known and used by only persons within CIA. FBN personnel could not have known it. It is therefore not surprising that they expressed a complete lack of knowledge and complete surprise when they were asked if they were familiar with MKULTRA. Lacking a specific CIA assigned code name, it seems probable that White coined "Stormy" to serve the same purpose. He apparently replaced Stormy with Midnight and Climate

exception. One FBN agent stated that obtaining such permission was so difficult it was almost never attempted. Had the boss had women running in and out of the safehouses, White's agents would have noted it and remembered. Most likely, it would have been reported at the time. The former San Francisco Chief of Police and a presently working precinct Captain with long experience in vice and narcotic work were interviewed. Both knew of the safehouses and both had visited them; neither had heard of either drugs or prostitutes being associated with them. They pointed out that aside from being unreliable, a prostitute is out to sell anything available of value. The information that White, the senior FBN official in San Francisco, was luring men to a safehouse for drugging would have been too negotiable to trust with them. Had such activity been undertaken as more than a very isolated event, both men believe it it would have come to their attention. Former Chief of Police [REDACTED] also pointed out that San Francisco had a reputation for vigorous investigative reporting and named three reporters as examples. He said that such an activity would have been exposed in the press very quickly.

[REDACTED], was interviewed. No information on the use of prostitutes in conjunction with drugs or the safehouses had come to her attention. She had heard of the safehouses and knew of "other" things taking place there. Had the use of prostitutes been a regular occurrence, she believes she would have learned of it.

One prostitute, alias [REDACTED], resided at 225 Chestnut Street for a few days with Ike Feldman as part of a cover arrangement while Feldman, White and others were investigating the Red Ferrari case. Red Ferrari was a local bartender convicted of a narcotics violation. There is no suggestion of drug testing in this operational use of the safehouse. [REDACTED] was reported to have been a heroin addict in 1955. No recent record could be found of her and those who knew her believes she died some years ago.

Persons involved in the Red Ferrari Case, including Red Ferrari and a prostitute; and others including the electronics technician who wired 225 Chestnut Street, [REDACTED] reporter/writer were interviewed in San Francisco on radio station, KSAN. The program, "Now It Can Be Told," which carried several advertisements for Andover Press and books on the identification and use of magic mushrooms and the use of growing of marijuana, etc., was a condemnation of the police practices of the FBN, George White, and Ira Feldman. It identified the safehouses, etc., but did not identify a single prostitute or victim and concluded, "that's one of the things we're all looking for." A tape recording of this broadcast is an attachment to this report.



A \$100 Morgan Hall check has been traced to a probable prostitute with the probability of another \$100 in cash going to the same woman. Both of these checks are marked "re [REDACTED] testified before Senator Kennedy [REDACTED] that he had made a study on "sexual habits" and that Morgan Hall had provided, "informants for me to talk to in connection with the sex habits that I was trying to find information.--During one period of time the safehouse, as far as I was concerned, was used for just this particular type of interviews." [REDACTED] went on to explain that the interviews did not involve the use of drugs. Since the only two payments traced to a probable prostitute bear the notation "re [REDACTED]," it seems likely they represent payments to sources supplied for [REDACTED] "sexual habits" study. The woman involved was convicted of a felony in 1962 which was followed by a prison sentence of 3 years in San Pedro Prison. No trace of her has been found since.

No evidence has been found anywhere to link the safehouses to use by prostitutes. Much testimony has been collected to indicate that prostitutes were not used to lure test subjects to the pads to serve as drug test subjects.

8. The Safehouses--CIA Nomenclature, or Pads, FBN Nomenclature

A total of five CIA provided safehouses were used in the CIA/FBN projects. The first safehouse was located at 81 Bedford Street, New York, N.Y., between June 1953 and February 1955 and consisted of two adjacent apartments, apartments 1B and 1C. One of these apartments served as the safehouse and the other as the listening observation post. The two apartments were connected by a two-way mirror. CIA audio surveillance specialists spent several days in the pad; thus it can be presumed that a good listening/recording capability existed. One witness interviewed in the 1977 DEA investigation of the pads testified that the observation post was loaded with technical equipment including movie cameras on tripods.⁹ The same witness testified that he lived in the apartment for about 30 days and during that time he saw no sign of any activity whatever. The diary indicates that other friends of White lived in the apartment on various occasions, generally unknown periods. For example, an individual referred to in the diary as [REDACTED] was loaned the apartment while hers was being painted and several friends of White and CIA persons used the apartment for a few days, each while visiting New York. White himself, while preparing to leave New York for San Francisco, lived in the pad for most of the month of February 1955. Surviving MKULTRA records leave little question but that unwitting testing of

⁹It should be noted that the film speed, ASA ratings, of films then available would not have permitted photography through a two-way mirror with anything less than very bright lighting on the subject's side.

drugs was the basic reason for CIA originally providing the pad to White. Several tests of LSD, while White was in New York, are indicated in his diary; however, no unwitting tests are confirmed to have been conducted by "Morgan Hall" at 81 Bedford Street.

The second pad was at 225 Chestnut Street in San Francisco which was in use from February 1955-1958. The apartment was on the second floor and had a large picture window overlooking San Francisco Bay. Witnesses who have been to the apartment, as opposed to those who have only heard of it, report that it was tastefully decorated. The diary indicates [REDACTED], a professional interior decorator, was called in to help with the decoration. The comments of those who used the apartment included:

-It looked like a gentleman's townhouse.
-It had the appearance of a bachelor's pad which had been lifted out of Greenwich Village.
-It looked like money--a comfortable, tastefully decorated playpen of a wealthy man.

The apartment was compact and had a small room at one end, isolated from the apartment to serve as a listening post and to house the recording equipment. Some of the dual electrical outlets in the apartment had only one active 110V outlet; the other was inactive and concealed a microphone. Reportedly, the audio quality of the installation was excellent. Testimony of those most familiar with the pad, those who used it on operations and helped to maintain it, state there was no two-way mirror in 225 Chestnut Street. There was no place to put a two-way mirror such that it would be useful. The listening post was behind the kitchen and a hallway. A photograph taken in 225 Chestnut Street is attached.

This pad was kept well stocked with alcoholic beverages, was used for convenience quarters by visiting travellers, was used for office parties, was used frequently by White for meeting with the press, was used for temporary lodging by friends of White, was used operationally by many FBN agents, and had been used at least once by the Secret Service for an office party. White and a close friend also seemed to use it as a hideaway. White's visits to it often coincided with outings on his boat. One key to the apartment was controlled by White and used by the entire office; Ira Feldman reportedly had his own key. - Of the many persons interviewed, not one was found who knew of the use of the pad for drug testing or by prostitutes. Further, those FBN personnel most familiar with the pad do not believe the pad was used by prostitutes or that drugs were tested there. Both alleged uses of the apartment seem incompatible with the documented uses of the apartment.

The third safehouse was 261 Green Street in Mill Valley, Marin County, and was occupied only during calendar year 1959.

This was truly a house, not an apartment. It was built into the side of a hill located at the end of a long, narrow winding street in a quiet residential neighborhood. The house is still standing. There is parking for no more than one car available for several blocks. All access is easily observable by neighbors. Testimony indicates that this safehouse was never fully occupied. There was no audio recording system installed and no two-way mirror. It was the planned site for the party at which an LSD aerosol spray was to be used. The spray malfunctioned and the experiment was cancelled. Several CIA specialists visited the house in preparation for the party. Visits to the pad by CIA psychologists throughout the year are recorded, but there is nothing to suggest the use of the pad operationally or for purposes of prostitution or administering drugs. Indeed, its location would make such use nearly impossible.

Room 49 in the Plantation Inn at Lombard and Webster Streets in San Francisco was rented from February 1960 through about January 1965 and the termination of the Projects. The room assignment may have changed during the contract as some of those interviewed referred to room 25. Cryptic diary references to the Plantation Inn (PI) are difficult to interpret as the FBN had sometimes rented rooms there for a day or two for operational use and also because the bar at the PI was a favorite meeting spot. The proprietor was friendly with, and accommodating to, White and friends. Thus, many diary references to the PI may have nothing to do with the pad there. There was no two-way mirror and no permanent audio surveillance installation. No indications were found to suggest this pad had been used by prostitutes or to test drugs.

The one remaining pad was in the "Greenwich Towers," 105 West 13th Street, New York City, apartments 5A and 5B, one of which was an observation, listening post. These apartments were rented from February 1960 through 1964. Arrangements for acquiring the safehouse were made by CIA researcher, [REDACTED] with Charles Siragusa. Siragusa had the FBN headquarters responsibility for liaison with CIA. According to Siragusa, [REDACTED] approached him, through [REDACTED], and suggested the FBN obtain an apartment for their own operational use at CIA expense. [REDACTED] reportedly indicated that CIA wanted an apartment available in the city, but they anticipated little use of it. [REDACTED] told a similar story. No FBN contact was available with experience or interest in the operational use of drugs, as had been the case with George White, and there is no

indication that any effort was ever made to have FBN use drugs there. The apartment had tape recorders but apparently no installed microphones, although one witness testified microphones had been installed. A two-way mirror was in the wall between the two efficiency apartments, a location which was directly in front of the sofa bed.

There is no evidence that the FBN was ever tasked to perform drug testing in this safehouse. The CIA made almost no direct use of it. [REDACTED]

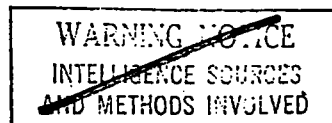
[REDACTED], and he said he would swear that the CIA never contacted him to stay away from the apartment during his tenure in New York, and that FBN headquarters only requested them to stay away from it once. A two-way CIA seminar was conducted in an apartment in New York City during which two CIA people were given LSD under supervision. Details of this exercise are given in another section of this report. The location where this exercise took place has not been determined, but it seems likely that it was this safehouse. Several of the FBN persons most knowledgeable of this safehouse expressed the opinion that, except for a few FBN operations conducted out of it, after which it was considered exposed and of little operational use, it was used only as convenience quarters for visiting politicians, visiting FBN Commissioners, and for office parties.

No prostitutes or drugs have been associated with the Greenwich Towers, 195 West 13th Street, New York City, and no personnel associated with that safehouse have been linked to MKULTRA research or testing efforts.

Ira Feldman, a coworker of George White, rented an apartment in New York City in the early 1960's at 212 East 18th Street. A witness speculated that this was a CIA provided pad. There is no evidence that this apartment was in any way connected with CIA.

In Agency files, "realistic field testing," is given as the justification for these apartments. This has been considered a euphemism for the use of drugs on unwitting subjects. Almost certainly such was the intent when the project was initiated; however, testimony suggests that other materials were tested by FBN Special Agents including:

-quick plant audio transmitters
-herbicides
-CS (a tear gas)
-stink bombs
-stink bomb launchers



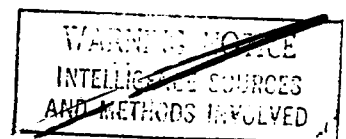
Thus, field testing other than drugs was reportedly performed by White and Feldman.

After a thorough investigation involving a review of documents related to the safehouses, interviewing over 25 present and former FBN officials with some knowledge of the safehouses, interviewing 12 present or former CIA officers, and contacting other persons presumably in a position to know something of the safehouses, or of the milieu in which they are alleged to have existed, no evidence was uncovered which would support the allegation that the safehouses were brothels into which unwitting subjects were lured for drugging. Much testimony was received to refute such an allegation.

9. Ira Feldman

Ira Feldman was a close associate of George White and is singled out for discussion because his behavior attracted attention everywhere. Feldman reported to work for th FBN on 10 June 1955 in San Francisco with a background of Army Intelligence in China and Korea. White had served with the OSS in Southeast Asia. Perhaps as a result of their similar past, an immediate rapport was established. Feldman was assigned immediately to a case, which became the "Red Ferrari Case." Feldman was assigned the cover of a pimp from New York. He operated out of the 225 Chestnut Street address and used a prostitute named Janet as part of his cover.

Virtually without exception, the FBN men interviewed found Feldman secretive and distrusted him. Feldman reportedly had a personal key to the safehouse; the others got access using a key controlled by White. All other agents talked openly with White; Feldman, for similar conferences, always closed the door. Perhaps his behavior was a personal idiosyncrasy resulting from his years in intelligence work; regardless, it was noted and resented. Feldman was either exempted from regulations others were held to or others believed that he was. Feldman was transferred to New York about the time of White's retirement. In both places, he either specifically stated or inferred a CIA connection which we do not believe existed. When interviewed about the safehouses during DEA's internal investigation, he told the investigators that Admiral Turner had personally instructed him not to discuss those matters. His statement was, of course, not true. When called to testify before the Senate Select Committee, he never actually testified; he reportedly told the Senate Staff Committee investigator the same thing. This investigator spent five hours with Feldman in New York in a wide ranging discussion during which he maintained he had never conducted any unwitting drug tests. He generally followed up such statements with a statement inferring he knows more than he is telling, such as,



"if they really wanted to know what happened, they would grant me immunity and the Attorney General himself would interview me." He acknowledged performing other testing, herbicides, etc., outlined in Goldman's Senate testimony of 20 September 1979. When asked what he was doing now, he became mysterious and said, "Let's say investments." What kind of investments? "Let's say investments in lives." He obviously loves to titillate and did so in one way or another for five hours.

Dr. Gottlieb recalled that all drug test reports he received from the FBN were from George White, in White's own handwriting. No reports were received from or by anyone else.

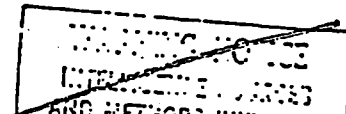
It has proven impossible, despite a determined effort, to document Feldman's association with drug testing. Even if not documented, the suspicion that he was so involved will always exist. This investigator does not pretend to know the truth but does feel that Feldman's secretive ways would have made others suspect him whether or not he was involved. Feldman is a very short man, about 5'4", and like White, seems to require more than average amounts of attention. He may have sought this attention by pretending to have a CIA connection and covert assignments which didn't exist. The writer suspects there was much more smoke than fire with Feldman and that he has little information on the unwitting drug testing activities.

10. The use of unwitting subjects by CIA personnel directly, not involving the FBN:

CASE 10: [REDACTED] deceased -

Two former CIA officers independently described details of a test on a female nightclub entertainer in 1958 or 1959. Each remembered separate details, but there was enough similarity such that it is clear both were reporting the same event. Each also stated that to the best of his knowledge, with the exception of internal testing by the researchers on each other, it was the only unwitting test of LSD on an American citizen conducted by CIA personnel. Both remembered the subject as a blonde hostess/singer at a nightclub on the edge of the tenderloin district in San Francisco. Both recall it was about 1958/1959.

One remembered the nightclub was the [REDACTED] There is no [REDACTED] in San Francisco today and an examination of the City Register reveals that it apparently closed about 1960. The listed proprietor was [REDACTED] A search of all available registers found several men of similar name, none of whom was the man sought. Subsequent investigation



determined he died "seven or eight" years ago. A visit to the address of the former [REDACTED], revealed a padlocked deteriorating building which had served some sort of nightclub function until recently. We attracted the attention of four men within and asked them about the [REDACTED]. One of the men after stating, "Good God, that was over 20 years ago!" remembered the name of a cocktail waitress and the name of the lounge in which he believed she was presently working. This waitress was located and reported the blond singer/hostess at that period was a woman named [REDACTED] (she could not recall the last name) who had died of cancer several years ago. She recalled the name and address of the [REDACTED] bartender during the period and thought he would remember her name. The bartender was interviewed and he reported that [REDACTED], and he too reported that she had died of cancer about 10 years ago. He said he had learned of her death through the waitress previously interviewed. Neither the bartender nor the waitress recalled that [REDACTED] had ever gotten sick on the job or suffered a psychotic episode.

The two TSD persons who described the test indicate the subject joined them for a drink. LSD was surreptitiously put in her drink shortly before she was to perform. She completed her performance although one of the observers indicated he could tell the drug reached full impact during the performance. Apparently nothing bizarre happened as neither the bartender, nor the waitress interviewed, remembered any incident. One TSD observer claims she was hospitalized after the performance. The other did not recall that she was. One claims a follow-up visit was made to the [REDACTED] a few days later. The subject was in apparently good health but when offered a drink refused, explaining she had given up alcohol.

11. "Unwitting" Use Within CIA:

Two current employees¹⁰ have been located who claim to have been given LSD about 1963/4 at a CIA seminar assembled, they now know, for that purpose. The seminar subject was the potential for alcohol and LSD in CIA operations. Both of the

¹⁰ One retired while this report was in draft.

employees had recently been assigned to the Branch responsible for the operational deployment of interrogation aids. Both knew it to be the practices of that group to put its members through the experience of having received LSD prior to their advising others on it. One knew that having such an experience was a condition of joining the Branch and had agreed to being surprised with an "unwitting" LSD experience sooner or later. The other employee had not been specifically told that he was to receive LSD but was not terribly surprised when it happened. The drug was administered in coffee and took effect while [REDACTED] MKULTRA psychiatrist/researcher, was lecturing to the group and describing the effects one might expect after being given LSD. One subject reported experiencing each symptom described, as if coordinated with [REDACTED] talk. Both men were carefully supervised for the following 24 hours. Both subjects are fully aware of the source of the LSD. This event was not a test as much as it was a training experience and neither subject was truly^{un}witting; hence, these two individuals are not included in the list and total figures for unwitting test subjects.

12. The Drug, the Dose, and the Rationale:

The drug tested was LSD; it was sometimes used in combination with meratran. Dr. Gottlieb recalled the packaged dose employed was approximately 80 micrograms. One researcher, previously involved in the U.S. Army LSD research, recalled the dose range of interest to CIA was lower than that employed by the Army, but he could not recall the absolute ranges of either program. Why unwitting testing? The researcher referred to above indicated there was a very strong placebo effect with LSD. Persons who did not know they had received the drug would often fight off its effects and attribute their sensations to more mundane experiences such as food poisoning whereas the same dose used wittingly would produce bizarre behavior. Since the uses to which the researchers anticipated LSD might be put would have involved its use on unwitting persons, it seemed imperative that data on such use be acquired. The subjects identified or partially identified in this search would seem to confirm a wide range of unwitting reactions, from [REDACTED] on the one hand who does not recall any reaction, whatever, to [REDACTED] who was taken to a hospital for outpatient treatment.

13. Summary of Unwitting Test Subject Involvement:

A total of 16 persons were mentioned in such a manner as to create a suspicion or to confirm they had been the subject

of an LSD test. One of these was given LSD directly by CIA Personnel. Fifteen may have been administered LSD through the auspices of George White. Of the total of sixteen, 3 are dead, two of cancer and the cause of death of the 3rd was not obtained. Three persons could not be identified and/or located. Ten persons were located and informed.

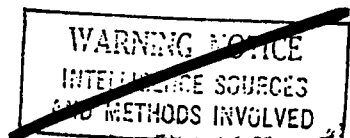
14. Concerns of Former Employees:

A universal concern of the former employees interviewed was their feeling of abandonment by the Agency once Congressional interest was expressed in MKULTRA. They suggested that a secrecy agreement with the Agency prevails which they are expected to honor. That secrecy agreement should be reciprocal. All felt that the Agency should have contacted them to find out what they knew. They indicated they would have cooperated fully with the Agency but were reluctant to reveal all to Congress. Further, they felt that once they were scheduled to appear before Congressional investigators, the Agency should have had some concern regarding cover, sensitive areas to be avoided, and they would have appreciated an Agency statement that they were indeed released from their secrecy agreement. Senator Kennedy expressed similar beliefs on page 46 of the 3 August hearing transcript when he suggested that CIA should have contacted the former employees to learn what they knew well before the hearing.

[REDACTED]

Attachments:

- A) Addendum: An incident investigated and found unrelated to drug activities.
- B) Photo of Office Party in 225 Chesnut St., S.F.
- C) Listing of Morgan Hall checks from 5-11-56.
- D) Excerpts of Diary 1952 thru close of Project.
- E) Tape Recording of FSAN Broadcast, "Now It Can Be Told."
- F) MFR's from Interviews non-subjects.
- G) File Folders on Subjects and Leads to Subjects.
- H) Microfilm Copy of White's Diary, 1952-1962 with other selected memorables.



~~WARNING NOTICE~~
~~INTELLIGENCE SOURCES~~
~~AND METHODS INVOLVED~~

George White in Houston

In 1954 a three-man team consisting of Fred Douglas, deceased, U.S. Treasury Dept.; George White, deceased, FBN; and Henry Giordano, FBN, were sent to Houston, Texas, to investigate corruption in the Houston Police Department. That investigation uncovered much corruption and demonstrated drug addition in the Police Department, including the Chief of Police, and the mishandling of drugs seized as evidence. During that investigation a Detective Billnitzer, apparently innocent of corruption but initially guilty of participation in the cover-up, during a second interrogation by the team, gave a full confession implicating a Police Captain and other officers of mishandling drugs seized as evidence. The morning following the interrogation, shortly after going to his office, Billnitzer went to the Chief's office, with unidentified others present, and told them what he had done. A violent argument reportedly ensued. Billnitzer returned to his own office and, shortly thereafter, two shots were heard. The door to his room was locked. A few minutes later, after a key had been found and it was opened, Billnitzer was found on the floor, dead, with two bullet holes "through the heart." A glossy print of Billnitzer as found is in the Foothill collection of White's memorabilia. According to press accounts, one shot was fired while he was standing and the other after he had hit the floor. There was no autopsy reported other than an examination of the externals of his chest.

There was an investigation and a Grand Jury judged the death a suicide. The FBN investigating team is/was convinced it was the murder of their star witness.

The speculation was offered during this investigation that Billnitzer's "suicide" may have resulted as an aftereffect of his having received an unwitting dose of LSD from White.

The present team of investigators reexamined all of the press clippings on the "suicide," reexamined White's diary at and around the time of the "suicide," and interviewed the one remaining witness, Mr. Giordano, to inquire about the two interrogations of Billnitzer. Mr. Giordano testified that three men, not White alone, were interrogating Billnitzer when he confessed. The confession implicated Billnitzer only in the cover-up. He had attempted to cover-up the mishandling of drugs by Captain Melton and others. The interrogation was not hostile. Mr. Giordano reported that as a result of the confession, Billnitzer relaxed and behaved as if he had been relieved of a great burden. His wife, as quoted in the press at the time, said much the same thing. As Mr. Giordano recalls the interrogation; no food or drink was served during or before the interrogation. Even had

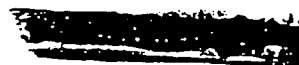
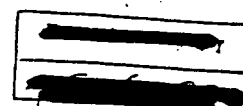
White been inclined to have surreptitiously slipped LSD to Billnitzer, Mr. Giordano does not believe he had the opportunity to have done so, or that such an administration could have escaped unnoticed by the other officers present.

The Billnitzer suicide has been reviewed with the insight provided by the MKULTRA investigation and a complete investigation of White's activities before and after Houston. Not a shred of evidence was found to indicate that the covert administration of drugs played a role in the death of Detective Billnitzer.

~~WARNING NOTICE
INTELLIGENCE SOURCES
AND METHODS INVOLVED~~

(b)(3)

25 APR 1979



30 APR 79

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

VIA: Deputy Director of Central Intelligence
Deputy Director for Administration

FROM: [REDACTED]
Special Assistant, DDA

SUBJECT: MKULTRA - Notification of Unwitting Subjects

1. Action Requested: Your signature on the attached letters to Senators Bayh and Kennedy is recommended.

2. Background: In January you sent an interim report to Senators Bayh and Kennedy about our progress with the program to notify individuals who may have been harmed as a result of having participated as subjects in the MKULTRA drug research program. We advised the Senators that, for purposes of convenience, we had treated the MKULTRA program in two parts, one part dealing with research conducted at private institutions and the other part dealing with the safehouses. The letters you are requested to sign, together with their enclosures, represent our final report on the institutional part of the program.

3. We find it unnecessary to seek persons who participated as subjects of research conducted at institutions. This conclusion is reached after careful study of surviving MKULTRA files, correspondence with institutions, and correspondence, interviews and telephone conversations with some of the researchers. The researchers were (are) reputable, some even eminent, scientists. There was nothing surreptitious or reprehensible about any of the research. Most of it would have been done whether or not CIA provided support. We have found no evidence that persons were used as subjects without their knowledge or consent; they were witting, paid volunteers for the most part. Letters to the Senators provide some further elaborative comments. I believe we can consider this part of the program closed.

4. Our investigation of the safehouse part of the MKULTRA program continues. The Drug Enforcement Agency has loaned us an investigator, [REDACTED], from its Division of Internal Affairs. [REDACTED]

All portions of this memorandum are Unclassified

SUBJECT: MKULTRA - Notification of Unwitting Subjects

is traveling with our representative to interview former agents of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, current employees of DEA, and present and former employees of CIA who may have some knowledge of the safehouse activities. While this part of the program is not as unsullied as the institutional part, we are finding that much more fiction than fact has been written about the safehouses. One individual who played a role in the technical installations in one of the San Francisco safehouses and served as caretaker recalls, for example, that the bedroom could not be seen through the two-way mirror from the observation room. Another person reports that the two-way mirror was used for criminal entrapment of narcotics dealers. These reports tend to contradict the "peep show" accounts.

5. George White, the Federal Bureau of Narcotics supervisor of the San Francisco Office, was custodian of the safehouses. He made them available to the FBI, the Secret Service and the local police for official as well as quasi-official purposes. Not only were the safehouses used for entrapment of criminals, they were also used for entertainment. Occasionally they were used as temporary lodgings for official visitors or newly transferred employees while seeking permanent quarters. It appears that very little, if any, drug testing was done in the safehouses. George White apparently was just as likely to have done that in his own home at his own dinner table as anywhere else.

6. While our investigation is still not complete, and probably we will never know the full story, it appears that we may be able to confidently conclude that fewer than a dozen people were actually administered drugs unwittingly. One knowledgeable person reports that with the dosages administered the "victims" were able to carry on with their normal activities, suspecting only that they had "a touch of the flu" or had eaten something disagreeable. This same source reports that in cases he knew about there was a follow-up interview within a few days to learn the full reaction of the subject.

7. These are only some of the preliminary findings. We expect to be able to produce a full and final report about 1 June 1979.

8. Action Recommended: Your signature on the letters to Senators Bayh and Kennedy closing out the institutional part of the MKULTRA program is recommended.

Attachment

cc: 

Washington, D.C. 20505

10 MAY 1979

The Honorable Birch Bayh
Chairman, Select Committee
on Intelligence
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

On 18 January 1979 I sent you a report of our progress with the program to identify persons who might have suffered harmful long-term aftereffects from having been subjects, without their knowledge or consent, of drug research many years ago. In that interim report I mentioned that, for purposes of convenience, we had treated the MKULTRA program in two parts, one part dealing with research programs at institutions and the other with the safehouses in New York City and San Francisco. I am pleased now to submit to you our final report of the institutional part of the program and to inform you that I expect to be able to report finally on the safehouses part of the program within the next 30 to 45 days.

I am happy to note that, the more we have reviewed the research conducted with CIA funding at private institutions, the more confident we have grown that our earlier fears were greatly exaggerated. There are instances in which we have been frustrated in our efforts to acquire additional knowledge by the inability of researchers or institutions to add anything to Agency records. However, the picture that emerges overall is one in which the research conducted was performed in a responsible manner. Rather consistently it appears that subjects of research were volunteers and that the type and amount of drugs administered were not likely to have caused long-term aftereffects. These findings are buttressed by the fact that the various investigations were conducted under the direction and control of responsible institutions and investigators.

I believe it to be a significant observation that in most cases the research conducted at private institutions would have gone forward without support from CIA funds. Typically,

research programs were initiated and sponsored by the institution itself prior to supporting funds being made available from external contributors. In many cases, programs involving CIA funds were funded previously, concurrently or subsequently by other contributors. In general, then, the research was conceived, planned and carried out in accordance with institutional protocol and procedures, without direction or control by CIA. In those cases in which the knowledge to be acquired was defined by CIA, the methods employed and procedures followed nonetheless remained under the control of the institution or individual researcher. Our review discloses no case in which the research conducted stands out as a departure from professional and ethical standards of the time. Results were available generally to those interested, with concealment only of the fact of CIA interest and support.

Forwarded herewith are copies of pertinent documentation, the development of which has led us to the conclusion that no further action is required with respect to that part of the MKULTRA program conducted at private institutions.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Stansfield Turner

STANSFIELD TURNER

Enclosure

(b)(3)

HUMAN INVOLVEMENT
Drugs

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
1, 22, 145	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] Montana State College

[REDACTED] is an organic chemist. MKULTRA Subproject 1 was started in April 1953 to support a literature search and to isolate and characterize the alkaloids of *impomea sidafolia choisy* (*rivea corymbosa*). Subproject 22 was a continuation of subproject 1. The file on subproject 145 contains only financial forms. Research grants were made to [REDACTED] in August 1964 and September 1965 to support continued chemical study of a variety of plants. [REDACTED] work was limited to the chemical laboratory analysis of plants and natural products. Substances successfully isolated were sent elsewhere for testing. [REDACTED] was not involved in human testing. Results of his studies were reported openly in scientific literature and at symposia.

[REDACTED] was identified in subproject 22 as the person at [REDACTED] who was to receive the substances from [REDACTED] and test them in animals. Because [REDACTED] is also mentioned in a number of other MKULTRA subprojects, a letter was addressed to him 28 December 1978. No response was received. In a follow-up telephone conversation on March 19, 1979 [REDACTED] said that he would talk to the Head of the University Counsel and call back in a few days. He did not call. In a second phone call on 27 March 1979, [REDACTED] said he had not yet had an opportunity to discuss his response with the Head of the University Counsel but upon reexamining my letter he felt that he had no information that would be helpful to us. The name of [REDACTED] meant nothing to him and he did not recall receiving substances for testing from Montana State College. No further action is required.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
2, 124, 140 MKSEARCH 3	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

DECLASSIFIED July 2000

Subproject 2 was purely in support of [REDACTED]. In part his role was as a consultant to George White (Morgan Hall) and the San Francisco safehouse. There is no indication that any other individual or institution was involved. Subproject 124 was a continuation of subproject 2, but also involved research related to the effects of carbon dioxide and carbogen inhalation. This research was conducted at the [REDACTED]. No drugs were used and harmful long term after-effects are not likely to have resulted from carbogen inhalation in amounts reported. Subproject 140 supported thyroid research conducted on volunteers at [REDACTED]. MKSEARCH 3 continued the thyroid project using [REDACTED] volunteers. It also included study of the use of magnesium pemoline on the process of learning to read. Long term aftereffects are not likely to have been produced in either the thyroid or the reading projects. Correspondence from [REDACTED] describing the approval process for projects using prisoner volunteers and acknowledging that [REDACTED] had conducted 3 studies that have been made public implies an assumption of responsibility by the institution.

A letter was addressed to [REDACTED] on 13 December 1978 to inquire about his activities generally and in particular any knowledge he might have of the safehouse operations. [REDACTED] sent a long letter dated 18 December 1978 in response. He said he was given absolute discretion of refusal and had final authority on experimental design and informed consent for work done at the institutions. His research was open and above board. He was never asked to do anything which violated medical ethics, and subjects were all witting volunteers. He never was asked to administer substances to people without their knowledge or consent. [REDACTED] comments about the safehouses are discussed in connection with the projects related to safehouse operations.

No further action with respect to either of the institutions or [REDACTED] is required.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
7, 27, 33, 40	Harold A. Abramson	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

MKULTRA Subproject 7 was established in 1953 to support research, apparently on going, by Dr. Harold Abramson at the [REDACTED]. The project was established for the purpose of analyzing the verbatim recordings in over 100 experiments in which

LSD-25 had already been given. Subproject 27 is a continuation of 7. Part of the work was to be done at the [REDACTED] to continue the study of the metabolism of nerve and brain tissue and to investigate the action of LSD-25 on the development of the nervous system by studying the embryological development of the developing embryo as a whole and the effect of LSD-25 on the organism itself. This work was to have been done on animals. Subproject 33 was established for the purpose of correcting a funding error. Subproject 40 was a continuation of 27 and 7. The projects were supported by other organizations as well as CIA. Neither the [REDACTED] knew of CIA interest but both institutions knew the research was being conducted. [REDACTED] in a letter to the Agency said, "We do not feel that the scientific nature of the work or the manner in which it was conducted at that time can be subjected to justifiable criticism, even by today's different standards."

No further action with respect to the institutions is required. Because the principal investigator, Dr. Harold A. Abramson, was identified as a consultant in other MKULTRA operations in New York City a separate letter was sent to him. His response dated January 22, 1979 said he had no knowledge of the safehouse operations in New York, he "was never cleared for George White's work" and that he had never heard of Morgan Hall. Dr. Abramson was interviewed by the staff of the Senate Select Committee in 1975. Copies of documents collected and produced by the Select Committee have been obtained and are available in the file. No further action is required.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
8, 10, 63, 66, 75 and 114	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] Butler Hospital, Providence, R.I.

MKULTRA Subproject 8 was set up in June 1953 to continue work that had been going on at the [REDACTED] under the direction of [REDACTED]. Both men were fully cleared and aware of CIA interest in their research. [REDACTED] was director of the hospital at the time the project was set up. The project functioned under the direction of [REDACTED]. The purpose of the project was to evaluate LSD as a stress agent upon the adrenal cortex. 12 volunteers were used. Subproject 10 was established in May 1954 as a continuation of 8 but expanded to include investigation of comparative and conjunctive effects of LSD and alcohol. Subproject 63 was set up in 1956 to reimburse [REDACTED] for personal

services. Alcohol studies were to be conducted in collaboration with [REDACTED]. Subproject 66 was established in 1956 as a continuation of subproject 10. Subproject 75 was set up in July 1957 to pay publication costs for research conducted by [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was an unwitting associate of [REDACTED]. Publication of his research results was considered desirable to enhance the cover of the funding mechanism. Subproject 114 was set up in April 1960 to provide direct funding support to [REDACTED] at the Butler Health Center. There is no mention in the proposal of drugs other than alcohol..

A letter dated 28 November 1977 from the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] acknowledges receipt of material sent by the Agency and says they "find nothing in it which is relevant to our present situation nor to the well being of patients for whom we are responsible. As you know, the safeguards for research on human subjects have changed completely since those studies were done. Any similar studies, even if they were proposed, would be subject to elaborate safeguards surrounding human subjects. Further, as far as I can tell, no one who was active in those studies is currently at [REDACTED]." A letter from the Butler Health Center says they were "pleased to report that there was no evidence indicating that any patients or others were unwittingly administered certain drugs or alcohol."

Subjects in subprojects 8, 10, and 66 were witting, paid volunteers. Correspondence from the institutions carries a clear implication that they accept responsibility for the research. Subproject 75 paid publication costs for the purpose of enhancing cover. Subprojects 63 and 114 involve agreements between TSS and [REDACTED] [REDACTED] calling for services beyond those rendered in conjunction with the institutionally sponsored programs. [REDACTED] is dead.

On 28 December 1978 a letter was sent to [REDACTED] inquiring about work he might have participated in or know anything about at [REDACTED] and the Butler Health Center. We also requested specifically anything he could tell us about personal services rendered to the Agency in addition to but separate from work done at the institutions. We had no response to that letter. On 21 March 1979 I reached [REDACTED] by telephone. He told me that he had participated in a panel on the American Psychological Association recently and was having his remarks mimeographed. He plans to send a copy to me. He believes that all of our questions will be answered by those remarks.

[REDACTED] said that he had been unaware of CIA interest in research funded by the [REDACTED] when that

organization was supporting projects with which he was involved. Later, when he had a direct relationship with the Agency, things were so well compartmented that he was unaware of any activities other than those with which he was directly involved. Drugs were not a part of the work he was doing for the Agency at that time. He added that none of the work in which he participated at anytime would have been likely to have caused harmful aftereffects.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
9, 26, 28, 47 144 and MKSEARCH 7	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta, GA

[REDACTED], was engaged in research of interest to the Agency from about 1951 until December 1972, the date of the last entry in the MKSEARCH 7 file. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] he also used facilities and inmates at the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. [REDACTED]. All of the subjects involved in research affecting humans were paid volunteers.

All of the institutions where the research was conducted knew that it was going on and were aware of the general substance. They did not know of CIA interest, but only in the case of MKSEARCH 7 was CIA the only supporter. Other supporters included the institutions where the research was done, the U.S. Public Health Service, commercial pharmacology laboratories and at least one private research foundation.

Three of the institutions have examined the relevant CIA records and have raised no objections to their release when necessary.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] sought research funds and invited colleagues and other scientific disciplines to collaborate... [REDACTED] labeled recent reports about the experiments a 'witch' hunt', and insisted that the project met modern ethical standards. This claim is confirmed by state officials and by [REDACTED] colleagues... The project was approved by three state agencies as well as the reformatory's Board of Managers... There was no surreptitious administration of drugs..."

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
23, 45, and 141	Dr. Charles Geschickter	[REDACTED]

Subproject 23 was concerned with chemical agents effective in modifying the behavior and function of the central nervous system in animals. Subproject 45 was a study of certain bio-chemical compounds and their effects on guinea pigs and rabbits. The project was expanded to include a study of various causes of coma and stress phenomena. Nothing in the file suggests what subproject 141 might have been. Dr. Geschickter appeared before the Subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research of the Committee on Human Resources of the Senate in September 1977 and was questioned at some length about subprojects 23 and 45. The Congressional Record includes reprints of publications submitted for the record by Dr. Geschickter about stress phenomena. Dr. Geschickter testified that experimental drugs were not given to patients. Dr. Geschickter was accompanied by his son, Charles F. Geschickter Jr., an attorney, when he testified. In a telephone conversation on 19 April 1979, Mr. Geschickter Jr. stated "categorically and unequivocally" that human subjects were not involved in any of the work done by his father. No further action is required.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
38	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Subproject 38 was started by the Office of Security to investigate the psychological effects of the drugs chlorpromazine, meprobamate, serpentine, and bulbocapnine on human beings. Twenty four questions

were to be answered. The questions ranged from a description of the environment where observations were made to precise data on appearance, gait, behavior, vital signs, and motivation of subjects for serving as volunteers. [REDACTED] was the only member of the institution who knew of CIA interests. Most of the funds for the project were to have been supplied by the [REDACTED]. The CIA contribution was not to exceed \$1,000. Funds were furnished as an anonymous contribution. Correspondence from the Institution in 1977 said that they had been unable to determine to whom and for what purpose monies were given to the [REDACTED]. CIA support to this project was not rendered in a way that permitted direct control of the exercise over the conduct of the research. The research was already underway when CIA became interested. Subjects were witting volunteers. Drugs used were not likely to cause long term aftereffects. The institution is unable to determine who got the money or how it was used. No further action is required.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
39	[REDACTED] [REDACTED]	Ionia State Hospital, Ionia, Michigan Psychopathic Clinic of the Records Court, Detroit

Subproject 39 was created in 1954 to "exploit the research potential that is represented by a group of 142 criminal-sexual psychopaths confined in the [REDACTED]. The Office of Security had discussed the project with [REDACTED] over the 18 month period preceding the activation of the project. No work was done before December 1954. The research plan proposed that human subjects be subjected to straight interrogations,; hypnosis; hypnosis and LSD; hypnosis and a tetrahydrocannabinol acetate derivative; LSD with interrogation; a tetrahydrocannabinol acetate derivative and interrogation. Drugs were to be administered openly and surreptitiously.

[REDACTED] was visited in his office in [REDACTED] on 1 March 1979. [REDACTED] is the only surviving member of the research team. [REDACTED] reports that LSD and marijuana were the drugs used in the research. Subjects were volunteers and were given no promises. They were technically sane under the Michigan law, in full possession of their faculties, and capable of making their own decisions. They were prisoners convicted of sexual crimes, and all were accomplished liars. Their ability to lie with conviction was the reason they were of interest in the research. Dosages were

so small as to be ineffective; there were no differences in their responses whether they received a drug or not. [REDACTED] detected no initial reaction at the time the experiments were conducted, and does not believe there could have been any possibility of harmful aftereffects. He remains convinced that this was a "well conducted" program entirely in accordance with the practices at the time, and using research techniques that were taught in all the best schools.

Because the subjects were witting volunteers; the dosages were so minimal as to project no discernible reaction, either during the experiments or for "some time" thereafter; and because of the unlikelihood of harmful long term aftereffects, no further action with respect to subproject 39 is required.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
44	[REDACTED]	University of Illinois

Subproject 44 was established in 1955 "to provide funds for the study of the pharmacodynamics of derivative and homologues of hydrogenated aromatic amines." The investigations were to be carried out at the University of Illinois by [REDACTED] who was cleared and witting. References in the files on humans are prospective and there is no evidence that such testing was done. The University of Illinois and [REDACTED] have stated publicly that small animals were used, and the file supports that. The University has accepted responsibility for the research; it would have conducted the research whether CIA was involved or not. No further action is required.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
56	[REDACTED]	Stanford University

[REDACTED] at the Stanford University School of Medicine, submitted to the Geschickter Fund on 10 February 1956 a proposal to continue "work on measures aimed at permitting consumption of larger amounts of ethyl alcohol without increase in nervous system depression." Documents pertaining to this subproject were furnished to Stanford University, and "copies were distributed to several university offices, major newspapers, the Stanford Library and the Stanford Archives." CIA exercised no direct control over the project. The research was funded in part by a grant

from the California Wine Industries. The only witting investigator is dead. Results of at least some of his work were published. The subjects were all volunteers. The substances used would not have produced long term harmful aftereffects. No further action is required.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
43	[REDACTED]	University of Oklahoma

Subproject 43 was established in 1955 to support research of [REDACTED] and associates in "the field of Psycho-Biology of the Dissociated States and of Hypnosis". Because the University has accepted implicit responsibility for the research; because CIA support to the research was the only facet concealed; because the University and the principal investigator have stated publicly that LSD was not administered to humans; because human subjects were paid volunteers; and because the drugs other than LSD mentioned in the file are not likely to have caused harmful long term aftereffects, no further action is required.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
57	[REDACTED]	George Washington University

Subproject 57 was established March 1956 to investigate problems related to sleep and insomnia. The physiology of sleep was to have been studied through literature searches. Attempts were to be made to distinguish natural sleep from the sleep-like condition produced by narcotic and soporific drugs. The efficacy and mode of action of drug combinations were to be investigated through animal experiments. Experimentation was to have been conducted on the physiological changes produced by prolonged insomnia. The prolongation of insomnia was to have been effected by means of external stimuli and analeptic drugs.

In a statement issued in September 1977 the President of George Washington University said that a search of University records revealed nothing related to this project, that the current staff included no one involved in it and that as far as could be determined the administration of the University at the time was unaware of the source of the funding.

Because the University disclaims knowledge of the project, because the subjects were apparently witting, and because the drugs used were not the kind likely to produce lingering aftereffects, no

further action is required. Moreover, a letter from [REDACTED] dated 15 January 1979 responding to our inquiry about some other MKULTRA projects says, "To the best of my knowledge and recollection, absolutely no humans were utilized in experimentation or research in any of my activities, nor those of my associates, in any research or activities directly or indirectly associated with the Agency."

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
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62	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
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The file for subproject 62 contains financial documents relating to activities of [REDACTED]. A copy of a letter to [REDACTED] dated October 5, 1956 places an order for an electroschock unit, and says in part, "I plan to use it for laboratory research rather than in its proper clinical application..." A trip report dated October 10 - 14, 1956 says [REDACTED] went to Montreal to discuss "isolation techniques in reference to our most recent application. We have been applying these techniques to apes whose temporal lobes had been excised." Nothing in the file suggests experimentation of any sort involving human subjects. [REDACTED] no longer lives. No appropriate avenue of further inquiry suggests itself. No further action will be taken.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
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68	Dr. Ewen Cameron	McGill University
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Subproject 68 was established in 1957 to support studies of the effects on human behavior of the repetition of verbal signals in relation to production of changes in behavior and changes in physiological function. The effects on human behavior of the repetition of verbal signals had been under study at the Allan Memorial Institute at McGill University since 1953. The study proposal included an expression of the intent to explore the capacity of chemical agents to produce inactivation in the patient. Artane, anectine, bulboapnine, and curare were to be used as means of breaking down the on going patterns of behavior. Patients selected were almost entirely those suffering from extremely long term and intractable psychoneurotic conditions.

The research was begun in 1953, long before CIA became aware of it. The request for a grant from the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology was unsolicited; the Allan Memorial Institute was looking for an additional source of funds. CIA support through the SIHE was only a part of the funds furnished. Neither the researchers nor the University were aware of CIA interest, and there is a clear prohibition in the file against any CIA employee contacting the principal researcher or the institution. A statement issued in 1977 by the Vice Chancellor of McGill University describes the research and implies University acceptance of responsibility for it.

As a result of publicity given this project in early February 1979 the Canadian Government made inquiries of the U.S. Ambassador to Ottawa. All pertinent information available in the MKULTRA file has been furnished to the Ambassador who has been requested to determine whether this research was conceived, designed, and managed entirely by Dr. Cameron and McGill University or whether CIA or SIHE influenced the conduct or content of the research in any way. If there was such influence, details concerning its extent and nature should be requested.

It has been suggested that the Canadian Government write letters to McGill and the Allan Memorial Institute requesting cooperation in answering questions posed by the American Consul General on behalf of the Agency. The Canadian Government does not seem keenly interested in pursuing the matter. No appropriate avenue of further inquiry suggests itself.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
70, 71, 72, and 135	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Subproject 70 was set up in May 1957 to start research work "on the 'K' (knock out) problem at the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was to monitor, direct, and actively participate as the principal investigator. The project was expanded in 1960 to cover investigations on the mechanisms in which certain drugs induce anesthesia or narcosis, elucidate the basic mechanisms of action involved and uncover and evaluate material which have value because of their potency, physical characteristics, and biological activity." Work on this project had been transferred from [REDACTED]

Subproject 71 was set up in May 1957 for the purpose of continuing the "utilization of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] program was to include preparation of an operational manual, clinical testing of various anti-interrogation preparations, research and development of a miniaturized polygraph, and literature surveys..

Subproject 72 was set up in May 1957 to start research on the neuro-physiological and pharmacological effects of central nervous system antagonists and synergists at the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was the principal investigator.

Subproject 135 was established in June 1961 to "provide funds to carry out a research program involving utilization of human volunteer subjects." Investigations were to be carried out under the general supervision of [REDACTED] who was to serve as project leader and coordinate all phases of the program. This project did not go forward because of staffing problems. Funds were transferred to subproject 91 which was doing work on animals.

There is no reference to human testing in the files of subprojects 70, 71, and 72. They each contain specific identification of costs for animals. Subproject 135 describes elaborate procedures for the care of volunteer subjects but the project aborted before a staff could be assembled to conduct the research. [REDACTED] principal investigator for subproject 72, no longer lives. The University was not aware of CIA interest and has released all documents to the public. There is no clear evidence of human testing, and no substances are identified. No further action with respect to Stanford University is required.

A letter was addressed to [REDACTED] on 9 January 1979. [REDACTED] responded by letter dated 15 January 1979 in which he says, "With respect to activities at [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] together with me as co-investigator worked on the pharmacological and neurophysiological effects of certain pharmacological, hallucinogenic and neurophysiological agents on animals and fish only. The only human subjects involved were volunteers involved in the alcohol neurological research programs with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] which were a part of the on going research on alcohol of many years duration before I was involved in the program." "Bio-research was involved in doing basic animal studies on large animals on materials sent from the Agency and the results returned as raw data." [REDACTED] concludes with a statement that practically all the research activities have been published in various scientific journals

and repeats that, to the best of his knowledge and recollection, "absolutely no humans were utilized in experimentation or research in any of my activities, nor those of my associates, in any research or activity directly or indirectly associated with the Agency."

No further action is required.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
73, 147 Research Grant 147 MKPILOT	[REDACTED] Harris Isbell	[REDACTED] National Institutes of Mental Health Addiction Research Center, Lexington, Kentucky

Subproject 73 was established in May 1957 for the purpose of enabling TSS to use the services of [REDACTED]. At the time, [REDACTED] was with the Psychology Department at the [REDACTED]. The scope of the program was to include a review of American and foreign literature and compilation of literature surveys on the subject of hypnosis. [REDACTED] was also to act as an advisor on hypnosis and actively participate in the research within subproject MKPILOT. No drugs were involved with subproject 73. Any work with drugs was done under the jurisdiction of Dr. Isbell within MKPILOT. No action with respect to subproject 73 is required.

Project [REDACTED] was a Navy funded search for a non-addictive substitute for codeine undertaken at the NIMH Addiction Research Center in 1951. As a result of budget restriction, the Navy stopped funding the project in 1953. The Agency agreed to fund the project and transferred funds to ONR on 20 April 1953. The original work continued under Agency sponsorship as MKPILOT but the testing of known and potential psychotomimetics, with emphasis on LSD-25 and analogues, was an added task along with the testing of psychotomimetic antagonists. Dr. Harris Isbell of the National Institute of Health was the principal investigator.

The file for MKULTRA subproject 147 contains only a few financial forms that show no information about the substance of the project, the institution, or the principal investigator. There is a file, however, labeled "Research Grant - Dr. Harris Isbell, NIH, National Institute of Mental Health, Addiction Research Center, University of Kentucky Medical Center." This file contains documents bearing the designator "Grant No. 147." Although there is no specific connection

in the file, it is apparent that Grant No. 147 is the same as MKULTRA 147 and is a continuation of MKPILOT. Dr. Isbell was questioned on the MKPILOT project by the Senate Subcommittee on Health, Education and Welfare in 1975. The Senate Committee was satisfied that the MKPILOT experiments were conducted under the control and direction of NIH. Subjects were witting volunteers examined physically and psychiatrically before, during and after the tests. No CIA action is required.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
91, 94	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Subproject 91 was established in January 1959 to carry on advanced animal screening and certain parts of the pre-clinical pharmacology required by the program on the development of new psychochemicals; to provide information on the structure/activity relationships among those compounds; provide insight into selection into compounds "for operational applications and the relationship between (this) parameter and the personality structure of the particular person being studied."

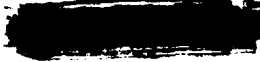
Subproject 94 was established 7 May 1959 "to provide for a continuation of investigation on the remote directional control of activities of selected species of animals including mammals and feathered vertebrates. A system of localized stimulation of the brain which has positive and negative motivational effects will be utilized." The work was to have been done by [REDACTED]. No human experimentation was involved in either subproject 91 or 94. A letter from [REDACTED] quoted in the summary of subproject 71, 72, and 135 confirms that there were no human subjects. No further action is required.

<u>Project</u>	<u>Investigator</u>	<u>Institution</u>
87, Grant 7	[REDACTED]	Johns Hopkins University

Subproject 87 and Grant No. 7 which followed, funded [REDACTED] work on allergens, materials capable of causing allergies. There is no evidence of human testing. Marmosets are the only test animals mentioned. The project was funded through the University's unwitting administrative structure which was therefore aware of [REDACTED] research. There is no evidence that his research was not under the control of the University and performed to university standards. No action is required.

ProjectInvestigatorInstitution

125

Veterans Administration
Facility in Martinsburg,
West Virginia

Subproject 125 was funded by CIA, the Public Health Service, The National Institutes of Health, and the Veterans Administration. The Veterans Administration was interested in psychological problems relating to aging, long term institutionalization and long term illness, the analysis of drug effects on performance and mood. The nature of the drugs used (meprobamate and d-amphetamine) in the dosages administered under the controlled conditions of the research render it virtually certain that no long term aftereffects would have been produced. The subjects were witting volunteers and the research was under the direction and control of professional medical personnel of the Veterans Administration. The youngest of the surviving volunteers would now be 79 years of age. No further action is required.